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THE LORDS EMERSON
AND THE
AMERICAN
COLONIES



THE LORDS EFFINGHAM
AND THE
AMERICAN COLONIES

by

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FOREWORD

The celebration of the Bicentennial of the American Revolution has stimulated a resurgence of interest in history. It is an appropriate time for us to learn more concerning the man for whom Effingham County and city were named, Lord Thomas Howard, 2nd Earl of Effingham.

The genealogy of the Howard family is confusing because of the interchanges of royal titles — Duke, Earl, Baron — and their connections with other titled families of England. A continuity has been difficult to achieve because in several generations a nobleman did not leave a direct heir and the title passed to another branch of the family.

Ranks of nobility in Great Britain, in order of their importance, are Duke, Marquis, Earl, Viscount and Baron. The semiheraldic title of Lord is used for any peer other than a duke.

Since the earldom of Effingham stemmed from the dukedom of Norfolk, only the members of those two Houses have been traced to the two Lords Effingham who are the reason for this booklet.

I

THE HOWARDS OF ENGLAND

Howard is the name of an old English House standing at the head of English nobility. The remotest traceable ancestor was Sir William Howard (1297-1308) of Norfolk, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas to Edward I and II.

Members of the Howard family, in one or another of its branches, through inheritance or intermarriage, have through the centuries been connected with the titled families of England — Norfolk, Suffolk and Berkshire, Carlisle, Surrey, Northampton, Nottingham, Arundel, and Effingham.

The Howards served their sovereigns well and were rewarded with titles and extensive grants of land. They were at the side of the kings in warfare, envoys to foreign lands, lords high admiral in the navy, lords lieutenants of northern counties.

The majority of Howards were Catholic, although after Henry VIII broke with Rome and established a national church with himself as supreme head of church and clergy of England, several embraced Anglicanism. When members of the Howard family were in disfavor, they spent years imprisoned in the Tower of London. Several were beheaded, one of them being Catherine Howard, one of the wives of Henry VIII (1542).

The Howards of Norfolk

Norfolk is the premier dukedom of England, ranking next after princes of the blood. It has been held by members of the Howard family from 1483 to the present time. The Duke of Norfolk is the earl marshal and chief butler of the realm, a distinction borne by his male heirs.

The Earl Marshal is the head of the College of Heralds. It falls to him to instruct officials, peers and peeresses on their duties at a coronation, to give the rulings on points of precedence, of which there are many, and to allot seats in the abbey. His most important task is to instruct members of the royal family on their part in the ceremony and to supervise at the coronation the procession which is known as the Royal Proceeding. By a typical English anomaly a Roman Catholic is the officer of this most Anglican of all ceremonies.

Thomas 1st Duke of Norfolk, (1470?-1485), son of Sir John Howard and Lady Margaret, created by Richard III (1483) earl of Surrey of England and granted much property. Sir John shared in the capture of Edward IV at Tewkesbury. Both were killed in battle.

Thomas 2nd Duke of Norfolk, (1444-1524), son of Sir John, Earl of Surrey, the first of Brecklen Field; imprisoned three years for treason and banished by Henry VIII and deprived of his honors. But he was pardoned and in 1501 became one of Henry's councillors. One daughter, Elizabeth Howard, was the father of Catherine, fifth wife to Henry VIII. Another daughter, Elizabeth, was wife to Thomas Boleyn and mother of Anne Boleyn, Henry VIII's second wife. Another son was Lord Howard of Effingham, founder of the Effingham branch of the Howards.

Thomas 3rd Duke of Norfolk, (1472-1554), also Earl of Surrey; son of Sir John, married in 1495 Edward IV's daughter Anne, thus becoming father-in-law of Henry VIII. By his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard of Gloucester, Duke of Buckingham, he was the father of Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey and a celebrated poet who was executed in 1547 for treason. Thomas was imprisoned in the Tower six years under condemnation as accessory to the treason of his son. He was released and released on accession of Queen Mary (1553).

Thomas 4th Duke of Norfolk, (1536-1572), also 1st Earl of Arundel, son of Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, and grandson of Thomas, 3rd Duke of Norfolk, was accused and executed for attempting to marry Mary, Queen of Scots. The family honors were again restored, largely by James I and partly by Charles II.

His eldest son and heir, Philip Howard, (1557-1595), was the 13th Earl of Arundel (1st in the Howard line) and premier Earl of England. His father was deprived of the Norfolk title before his execution in 1571. His eldest son, Elizabeth and Philip did not succeed to it. A leading light of the Catholic cause in Queen Elizabeth's time, he became reconciled to Rome. He was excommunicated for going to France and spent the last ten years of his life in France where he died at the age of thirty-eight and was buried in the church in the Tower prison that had received his father and brother. He was buried in the post.

His daughter, Mary, was one of the Forty English Martyrs, canonized by Pope Pius IX on October 25, 1870. Bernard Marmaduke Fitzalan-Howard, 1st Duke of Norfolk (1800-1875), attended the function as Lord Chamberlain. He was a member of the Privy Council, Home Office permission to go to France was refused. He still's body in Arundel Cathedral in Sussex. He was buried in the Church of St. Nicholas in Arundel.

His son, Thomas, 1st Duke of Norfolk, died January 21, 1875. He left no direct heirs and the title passed to another branch of the family.

The Howards of Effingham

Lord William Howard (1510?-1572), eldest son of Thomas, 2nd Duke of Norfolk, was elevated to the Peerage in the first year of the reign of Queen Mary (1553-1554) as Baron Howard of Effingham, Surrey, for his part in helping to suppress Sir Thomas Wyatt's rebellion.

Lord Howard's first wife was Katherine Broughton, daughter of John Broughton of Tuddington, Beds., by whom he had an only daughter, Agnes. His second wife was Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Savage. In 1543 Lord William, his wife Margaret, and his mother, the Duchess of Norfolk, were committed to the Tower on a charge of complicity in treason, having, it was alleged, concealed what they knew about the behavior of one of Henry VIII's wives, Queen Catherine Howard, who was Lord William's niece. They were pardoned in 1544.

At the accession of Queen Elizabeth the Howard family was represented by William, Lord Howard of Effingham, "to whom above all other Englishmen Elizabeth owed her life and throne," *Froude's History of England*, Vol. IV.

Lord William Howard died in January 1572 and was succeeded by his eldest son by his second wife.

Charles, 2nd Baron Howard of Effingham (1536-1624), and 1st Earl of Nottingham in the Howard line. He became a Knight of the Garter in April 1574. Queen Elizabeth appointed him Lord High Admiral to command against the Spanish Armada in 1588. Lord Howard was not a professional sailor but his strategy was successful. According to David Divine's *Six Great Sailors*, Lord Howard of Effingham's name "is the greatest in the long list of Lords High Admirals of England." He died at age 87.

His son Charles (1579-1642) succeeded as 2nd Earl of Nottingham. Third Earl of Nottingham was Sir Charles Howard (1610-1681), half-brother of the 2nd Earl and fourth son of the 1st Earl of Nottingham. It was he who sold the Manor of Effingham to Thomas Turgis in September 1647.

The Earldom of Nottingham expired on his death but the Barony of Effingham reverted in 1681 to

Francis, 5th Baron Howard of Effingham (1643-1695), of Great Bookham, Surrey, was the great-grandson of Sir William Howard of Linfold, who was the second son of William, first Lord Howard of Effingham. Since Lord Francis Howard played a role in pre-revolutionary days as Governor of Virginia, he is dealt with at length in the following chapter.

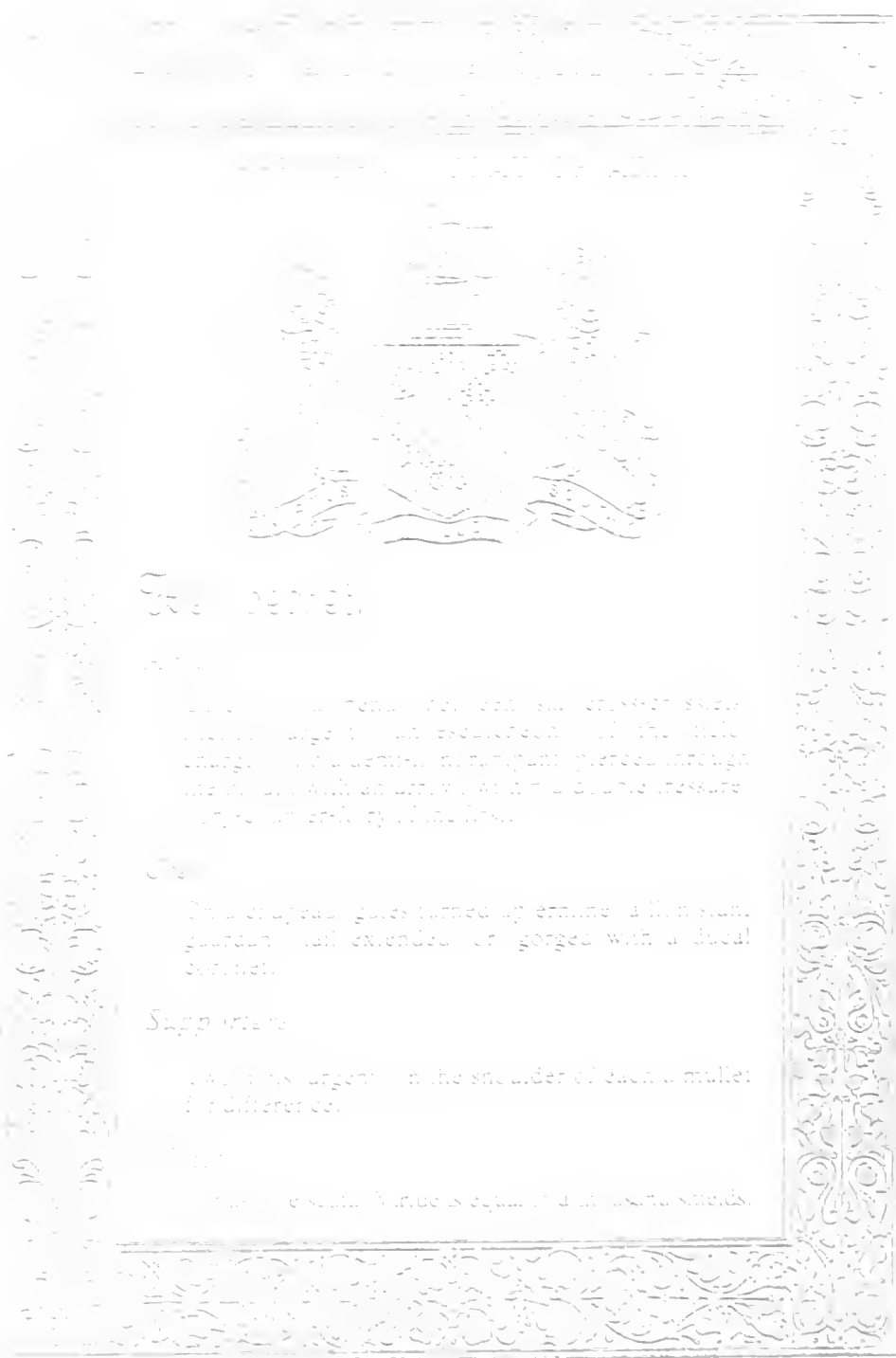
He was succeeded by his second but eldest surviving son, Thomas, as 6th Baron Howard of Effingham (1682-1725). Lord Thomas had no sons, and the Barony devolved upon his brother

Francis, 1st Earl of Effingham and 7th Baron Howard (1683-1742). His Lordship was a military officer of high rank. Succeeded by his only son

William de Barre was 1st Baron de Barre 1744-1763.
William de Barre was succeeded by his eldest son.

William de Barre was 1st Baron de Barre 1763-1791.
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II
LORD FRANCIS HOWARD
GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA

Realizing that Lord Effingham could no longer be effective in the Colony King William recalled His Lordship to London in the fall of 1688. He permitted Effingham to retain his title and half the salary, and appointed Captain Francis Nicholson as lieutenant governor.

1642-52 and 1660-77). He emigrated from Jamestown to the Virginia colony in 1642 and was called "Williamburg." He was the first governor of the colony whose abilities and attitudes were recognized by the king, Charles, Calaper and Howard.

Lord Ellingham finally resigned as Governor of the colony in 1652. He was born at Great Bockham, Hampshire, England, on May 5, 1615. His first wife was Philadelphia, daughter of Thomas Fenham, Esq., whom he married July 8, 1653, and with whom he had two sons and three daughters. She died August 13, 1665. On January 10, 1666, he married Susan, widow of Philip Harbord, of Northampton, Northham., and daughter of Sir Henry Fenham, Bart., after he had returned to England.

This second marriage was to last a little more than six years, since Lord Ellingham died March 30, 1665. She survived him thirty-one years. The title passed to his second but eldest surviving son, Thomas.

Homes of the Governors

— Green Spring Plantation

The "very green spring" that gave the name to the estate of Sir William Berkeley, Governor of the Virginia colony (1642-52 and 1660-77), is still flowing but nothing remains except foundations and the grim little prison where Berkeley imprisoned the followers of Nathaniel Bacon. Bacon, the leader of the rebels, had used the governor's country home as his headquarters for the unsuccessful siege of Jamestown in 1676.

Governor Berkeley's plantation was one and a half miles from Williamsburg which originally was called "Middle Plantation," on the north bank of the James River. At the end of a road running about three or four miles from Jamestown, the estate was sliced out of a forest of oak, hickory, poplar, chestnut and walnut, holly and sycamore.

Construction on the home was begun before 1650 and was on a 940 acre tract, a holding that had been enlarged to more than 1,000 by 1660, at which time another 1,000 was added. It was surrounded by grape arbors, orchards and tobacco fields.

Excavations have revealed that there were two adjacent homes on the site. The east structure has been designated by a park Service archaeologist as the "Old Manor House" and the ell-shaped building as the "Mansion House." Ivor Hume in his *Here Lies Virginia* describes the former: "The Old Manor House, believed to have been built between 1643 and 1649, resembled a typical small brick country house of the period; on the east face it was adorned with a pair of outress-like 'towers' that probably provided deeply recessed mullioned windows for the principal rooms. Between these flanking rooms was a large entrance hall." The solid old house was taken down in 1796 by Wm. Ludwell Lee to make way for a new one designed by Benjamin Latrobe.

Governor Berkeley died in 1677. His widow, Lady Frances (Culpeper), remarried in 1680 and Green Spring was rented to Governor Thomas Culpeper in 1680 and to Lord Effingham in 1684.

A plan of part of the Governor's land in the vicinity of Green Spring plantation made in 1683 showed sixteen tenants.

Rosegill Plantation

Rosegill was a 5,000 acre plantation on the south side of the Rappahannock River. The manor house at Rosegill was, except for Green Spring, one of the few plantation houses of the day built with some grandeur.

The old Rosegill was a two and a half story house, eighty feet long, with a Dutch roof. Immediately inside, a gallery ran the width of the house with stairs at each end leading to three bedrooms above. Downstairs there was a large reception room which served for parties, an intimate room and a diningroom. All service units, such as the kitchen and laundry, were in outside buildings. Accessory buildings also had housed the famed library, a chapel, picture gallery, school rooms, and quarters for the thirty guests which legend says could be provided there.

A French Huguenot refugee who visited Rosegill while Lord Effingham was staying there, said: "When I reached his place I thought I was entering a rather large village."

Ralph Wormeley II, an intimate friend of Lord Effingham, installed His Lordship in one of the smaller houses at Rosegill. Along with the plantation Wormeley had inherited four indentures, thirteen blacks, cattle, sheep, and 24 horses branded with his step-father, Sir Henry Chicheley's coat of arms.



III

LORD THOMAS HOWARD AND THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

It would be difficult to find two personalities at greater variance with each other than those of Lord Francis Howard and his great grandson, Lord Thomas Howard. The former was a high-living peer, ambitious, demanding, and incapable of realizing the injustices suffered by the colonists. In contrast Lord Thomas had great sympathy and understanding for his emigrant countrymen in the American colonies.

Lord Thomas was a plain, rather rough, country squire, who liked his wine and horses. Lady Effingham had the reputation of an expert when she hunted and rode over five-barred gates. A summer house on the estate had been christened Boston Castle — not as a tribute to the American cause, but because no tea was ever drunk there.

Lord Thomas was a regimental officer with the rank of Captain and was passionately devoted to his vocation. When there was no fighting west of the Carpathian Mountains, he had joined the Russian army as a volunteer, and had gone through a campaign against the Turks, being recognized for his enterprise and bravery. Lord Effingham's behavior was specially marked in 1770, when almost the whole of the Turkish fleet was burned in a bay on the coast of Anatolia. He was 24 years of age at the time.

In the early years of the English colonies in America there was genuine love for Mother Country, and the colonists were devoted, loyal subjects of the Crown. Real trouble developed when England began to consider the colonies only as a source of revenue. Repressive tax laws were passed on exports and imports. At first these were evaded by smuggling, which developed into a high and respected art.

At the end of the French and Indian War in 1766, when England defeated France and secured Canada for herself, she decided that the colonies should help pay the costs of that war as well as the costs of maintaining ten thousand of her soldiers to protect the borders. The need for revenue was great, and Parliament was determined to tax the colonists, not only on shipping and trade, but on internal affairs.

King George III's greatest blunder in dealing with America was to appoint a representative in. He could not see the validity of the discontent of the colonists, who thought of themselves as true Englishmen. By 1773 the situation brought serious violence to America.

Just a member of the House of Lords Thomas Howard was well aware of the situation. He was not alone in his conviction that the colonists were driven to resistance by acts of oppression and violence. He warned lest France and Spain take advantage of the conflict between Britain and America.

When it became evident that his Regiment was to be sent to America, even though he was not a rich man, he gave up the prospect of sure and quick advancement by resigning his commission in the army, rather than fight in an unjust cause:

Adelphi Buildings, April 12, 1775

To Lord Barrington, Secretary at War.

My Lord,

I beg the favour of your Lordship to lay before his Majesty the peculiar embarrassment of my present function.

Your Lordship is no stranger to the conduct which I have observed in the unhappy disputes with our American colonies.

The King is too just and too generous not to believe that the votes I have given in Parliament have been given according to the dictates of my conscience. Whether I have erred or not, the course of future events must determine. In the meantime, if I were capable of such duplicity as to be any way concerned in enforcing those measures of which I have so publicly and solemnly expressed my disapprobation, I should ill deserve what I am most ambitious of obtaining, the esteem and favourable opinion of my Sovereign.

My request therefore to your Lordship is this, that after having laid those circumstances before the King, you will assure his Majesty that he has not a subject who is more ready than I am with the utmost cheerfulness to sacrifice his life and fortune in support of the safety, honour, and dignity of his Majesty's crown and person. But the very same principles which have inspired me with these unalterable sentiments of duty and affection to his Majesty, will not suffer me to be instrumental in depriving any part of his people of those liberties which form the best security for their fidelity and obedience to his government. As I cannot, without reproach from my conscience, consent to bear arms against my fellow subjects in America in what, to my weak discernment, is not a clear cause: and as it seems now to be finally resolved that the 22^d Regiment is to go upon American service, I desire your Lordship to lay me in the most dutiful manner at his Majesty's feet, and humbly beg that I may be permitted to retire.

Your Lordship will also be so obliging to entreat that as I waive what the custom of the service would entitle me to, the right of selling what I bought, I may be allowed to retain my rank in the Army, that whenever the envy or ambition of foreign powers should require it, I may be enabled to serve his Majesty and my country in that way in which alone I can expect to serve them with any degree of effect.

Your Lordship will easily conceive the regret and mortification I feel at being necessitated to quit the military profession, which has been that of my ancestors for many generations.

which I have been bred almost from my infancy, & which have been the study of my life, and to perfect myself in which I have sought instruction and service in whatever part of the world they were to be found.

I have delayed this to the last moment, lest any wrong construction should be given to a conduct which is influenced only by the purest motives. I complain of nothing; I love my profession and course of life, in which I might be useful to the public, so long as my constitutional principles and my notions of honour permitted me to continue in it.

I have the honour to be, with great respect,

Your Lordship's most obedient,

And most humble servant,

EFFINGHAM

—Almon, ed., *The Remembrance*, I, pgs. 165-166.

In May 1775 Lord Howard made his explanation in Parliament. His highest ambition, he told the House of Lords, was to serve his country in a military capacity. "When the duties," he said, "of a soldier and citizen become inconsistent, I shall always think myself obliged to sink the character of the soldier in that of the citizen, till such time as those duties shall again, by malice of our real enemies, become united." This was a remarkable confession but none of his peers took exception to it. In fact, on October 26, 1775, another protest was entered against the prosecution of a civil war, signed by the Lords Effingham, Cholmondeley, Devonshire, Rockingham, King, Chedworth, Richmond, Portland, Torrington, Bamford, Boyle, Flaxwilliam, Pensonby, Craven, Archer, Abingdon, Scarborough, Thane, and Manchester.

Outside Parliament, although he did not seek publicity, Lord Effingham became very popular. Rev. William Mason, the poet, wanted to know if there ever was anything, ancient or modern, either in sentiment or language, better than Lord Effingham's speech. Public thanks were voted to him by the Corporations of London and Dublin. Toasts were drunk to the Earl of Effingham who did not forget the Citizen in the Soldier.

Shortly after Lord Effingham made his first appeal the Lord Mayor and members of the City of London remonstrated with His Majesty but King George III. was adamant in his decision to punish the colonies. On August 23, 1775, he signed a proclamation declaring America to be in a state of "open and avowed rebellion" and ordered his forces to suppress it. Word of the proclamation reached the colonies in November, stiffening the sentiment and finally prevailed July 4, 1776.

George III. remained unreconciled even when he formally acknowledged independence December 4, 1782. "I shall never rest my head. . . as long as I remember the loss of My American colonies," he wrote.

When John Adams arrived in London in 1785 as the first American minister to Britain, he was warmly welcomed by Lord and Lady Effingham, old and faithful friends of the Americans.

Lord Thomas Howard was born in January 1741, the son of Thomas Howard, 2nd Earl of Effingham. He was elected 1st Earl in January 1760 — 60; entered the army in 1762; becoming a Major-General in 1782. He was Deputy Earl Marshal 1777-82; Acting Grand Master of Freemasonry 1782-89; Treasurer of the Household 1782-84; 1788-90; Colonel of the 1st Dr. 1784-89; Governor of Jamaica 1789-91. He married Catherine, daughter of Metcalfe Proctor, of Thorpe, near Leeds.

Lady Effingham died of a liver disease at sea, on board, H. M. ship *Diana* on October 14, 1791, aged 45 years. One month and five days later, on November 19, 1791, Lord Effingham died at the same age at the Government House in Jamaica. He left no heir and the title passed to his brother Richard.



EFFINGHAM IN SURREY, ENGLAND

The history of Effingham, Surrey, England, has been traced back to the 7th century. The first documentary evidence of Effingham comes from the pen of Venerable Bede who wrote that Broomwald, who became Bishop of London in 674 A.D., had founded a monastery at "Ceonstrie" (Chertsey) by the Thames and that Eilthor Frithwald, Viceroy of Surrey, had granted to the Abbey 20 dwellings in "Ecciam" (now Effingham). Chertsey Abbey held land in Effingham from the 7th century to the Dissolution of the monasteries in 1537 by Henry VIII.

The original grant of land in Effingham to the Howard family was made by King Edward VI to Lord William Howard in 1550 and read in part: "County of Surrey - Parcel of lands and possessions late of the Monastery of Chertsey in the aforesaid County etc. (Manors of Effingham and Bookham) and a moiety (part) of the Manor of Reigate and Hooley in consideration of the good, true and acceptable service done by him."

The house presently called "Browns" in the center of the village of Effingham and close to the Church, was the Manor House of Effingham Manor in 1550 and was comprised in the Upper Farm of 94 acres included in the Grant to Lord William Howard. It was a timber framed structure with a very fine Tudor roof, and two good Tudor brick chimneys. It was refaced with red brick in the 18th century, and it has a modillion eaves cornice. There is a well in the cellar inside this house which was a common practice in the houses of the well-to-do in the later Middle Ages and was intended to preserve the water supply for the house from contamination. Additions to the Manor were made in 1929.

The Howard family maintained their estate in Effingham for 97 years. Lord Charles Howard, 3rd Earl of Nottingham, dissipated his inheritance and to satisfy his debts the Manor and Lordship of Effingham were sold on September 18, 1647, to Thomas Turgis, citizen and grocer of London, for the sum of 3,600 pounds.

(Author's Note: The greater portion of this chapter was taken from the book *The History of Effingham in Surrey*, compiled by Monica M. O'Connor and published by Effingham Women's Institute, Surrey, England, in 1973.)

LORD EPPINGHAM'S NAIVES-YES

Lord Eppingham's Howard's action in opposing England's treatment of the colonies gave birth to a number of those Britishers who supported his stand, and who opposed the use of Louis. He crystallized the sentiment that existed in England, and also in other European countries. There is no doubt that more of this support was brought back to the colonists by Lord Eppingham's England, France, Russia and Prussia. Lord Eppingham's English Revolution resulted in 13 ships being named after him in the Revolution, and a ship during World War II.

Frigate Eppingham -- Galley Eppingham

The *Frigate Eppingham*, a 28-gun frigate named in honor of Lord Howard, Lord Earl of Eppingham, was built in the Delaware River above Philadelphia where she was launched on October 31, 1776. Commodore Barry was her first and only Commanding Officer. She participated in the fighting around Philadelphia where she was sunk upon orders of General Washington during November 1777 to prevent her capture by the British. On May 8, 1778, she was destroyed by the enemy where she lay. She never was completely fitted for sea.

A galley named *Eppingham*, built early in the Revolutionary War by the Pennsylvania Committee of Safety, operated in the Delaware River. She belonged to the Pennsylvania State Navy. Her motive power was furnished by means of oars. She had a length between 47 and 50 feet; beam, 13 feet; depth of hold, 4 feet, 6 inches. She was armed with two howitzers and had a complement of 50 officers and men.

The Marine Committee ordered Capt. Barry of the *Eppingham* to take the four boats belonging to the frigates that had been sunk in the Delaware, and proceed on a cruise upon that river. On March 7, 1778, two of them, joined by five boats, had captured, attacked and took two of the enemy's transport ships and also a schooner. The transports were loaded with sugar and flour. Barry, after stripping them of their guns, ordered them burned. The schooner, loaded with a variety of useful and valuable stores, was made able to serve for a cruiser he was ordered to employ on the Delaware River.

The *Eppingham* was built at Philadelphia December 1, 1776.

USS Eppingham (FF-1065)

The *Eppingham* in naval service in World War II was built for the United States Maritime Commission. Her construction and conversion to transport ship was carried on concurrently. She was launched on September 29, 1944, under the sponsorship of Mrs. Jay C. Casada, of Portland, Oregon. Acquired by the Navy on a loan charter basis, she was

placed in commission November 1, 1944, when Commander Clason H. McLaughlin, USNR, assumed command.

On January 2, 1945, the *Effingham* left San Francisco with 72 officers, and 995 men of the U. S. Army; 13 officers and 73 men of the Royal New Zealand Air Force; and 600 tons of cargo for Noumea, New Caledonia, arriving there on January 12, 1945. During succeeding months the *Effingham* plied the South Pacific, transporting men and cargo to the Russell Islands, Guadalcanal, Okinawa and Guam.

During six days off Okinawa there were in constant air attacks both day and night. One mass air attack was conducted by the enemy on April 5, 1945, during which *Effingham* gunners shot down one enemy fighter. Nightly bombing of the transport area occurred or was attempted with little success, and suicide plane attacks were numerous. Many planes were shot down. No casualties were sustained by the *Effingham* but two sections of fire hose on the forward deck were damaged due to shrapnel from 5-inch shells exploding close aboard.

In September 1945 the *Effingham* was part of the Task Force that landed occupation troops at Taku, China. The following month she transported personnel and cargo of the 17th Chinese Nationalist Army from Hong Kong to Chinwangtao. The *Effingham* continued on transport trips to Korea, Japan, and China through February 1946.

On her last voyage the *Effingham* departed San Diego on March 5, 1946, to complete transit of the Panama Canal and arrived at Norfolk, Virginia, on March 20th, to commence deactivation. She was placed out of commission May 17, 1946, and returned to the Maritime Commission at Norfolk on June 20, 1946.

Lord Effingham would have been proud of his namesake. The *Effingham* earned one battle star and two other awards as listed below:

1 STAR - OKINAWA GUNTO OPERATION:

Assault and Occupation of Okinawa Gunto: April 1-7, 1945

NAVY OCCUPATION SERVICE MEDAL (Asia):

Sept. 2 - Oct. 1, 1945; Jan. 20-23, 1946.

CHINA SERVICE MEDAL:

Nov. 18-22, 1945; Jan. 24 - Feb. 10, 1946.

Effingham County, Ill. 1831-1837

On February 15, 1831, less than fifty years after the end of the Revolutionary War, a new county came into existence in Illinois. It was carved out of Fayette County, which in turn had been taken from Bond County, and Bond from the mother county of all Illinois counties — St. Clair.

The bill to create Effingham County was introduced in the State Legislature by General W. L. D. Ewing, a leading lawyer and prominent state politician residing at Vandalia, then the capital of Illinois. The Act of the Legislature appointed John Haley, James Galloway and John Hall commissioners to locate the seat of justice for the new county.

The claim has been made that the new county was named after Lord Thomas Howard, 3rd Earl of Effingham, who espoused the colonists'

cause. Research has failed to reveal the name of the person whose suggestion was followed in the naming. The first county seat, Ewington, is obviously named after General Ewing.

It is very probable that Lord Thomas Howard had relatives in the colonies when the strained relations between England and her thirteen colonies erupted into war. Conflicting loyalties were separating father from son, pitting brother against brother, cousin against cousin.

Adigail Adams, in the journals she kept while her husband, John Adams, was abroad, trying to win friends and monied support for the American cause, mentions a Mrs. Howard of Boston.

Martin Howard, a reputable lawyer of Newport, R. I., was a supporter of the British.

The patriot, Captain "Mm. Howard of New Jersey," was married to a female adherent of Britain.

Two of the three Commissioners possibly had ancestors who were active in the American Revolution. Joseph Galloway (1729-1805) was an American lawyer and a member of the Continental Congress (1774-1775); he opposed independence for the colonies. He had either Scottish or English forebears.

Lyman Hall (1724-1780) was an American Revolutionary leader; member of the Continental Congress; signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was governor of Georgia in 1782.

Rev. John Ewing (1701-1802) was an American Presbyterian clergyman; a pastor in Philadelphia (1758-1802). There were Ewings in Bedford County, Virginia.

All of these men had forebears who originally were Englishmen. It is reasonable to expect that their descendants may have made the westward trek and landed in Illinois. The certainty is buried in the limits of history.

There is no foundation to the legend that Lord Effingham ever visited this area. It is a fact that many Britishers were interested in transportation developments in this part of Illinois. About 80% of the original stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad were Englishmen. There may have been Howards among them; this could be an interesting topic for research.

City of Effingham in Illinois

The present city of Effingham in Illinois had its beginning in a small town named Broughton. David B. Alexander and Samuel M. Little came to this area from Indiana in March 1853, being drawn by the proposed Mississippi and Atlantic Railroad which was to bisect their 260 acres of land. At this time there were only two log cabins in what is now Effingham, both on the National Trail.

Their original survey was three town blocks square, from Section street north to Railroad (now Market) street; from First street west to Fourth street. Perrin in his *History of Effingham County 1883* gives as his opinion the developers named it Broughton in honor of John Brough, president of the proposed railroad, which was refused a charter and never came into existence.

Another proposition might be advanced: The wife of Lord William Howard, 1st Baron of Effingham, was Katherine Broughton. If there were residents in this vicinity knowledgeable in English History, they may well have remembered that fact.

One of the developers, David Alexander, may have had a Revolutionary War ancestor who also had a claim to royalty. Wm. Alexander (1726-1783) was born in New York City. He was a brigadier general in the Continental Army, and an unsuccessful claimant to the earldom of Sterling in England.

There were also Broughtons in New England. On September 3, 1775, General George Washington appointed Capt. Nicholson Broughton in command of a detachment to proceed on the schooner *Hannah* and seize all vessels "carrying troops, military stores or provisions to and from Boston Harbor." It will be remembered that Captain Francis Nicholson succeeded Lord Francis Howard as lieutenant governor of Virginia. Could his great granddaughter have married a Broughton and their son bore both family names?

A second hamlet, separated from Broughton by a mere city block, came into existence two years later. In September 1855, Andrew J. Galloway, head of the Western Land Company, had platted the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 20, and named it Effingham. For more than three years the two hamlets existed side by side.

On February 14, 1859, the Legislature passed an act consolidating Broughton and Effingham under the name of Effingham. It is not a common name, only one other county, in the State of Georgia, and three towns, in Illinois, South Carolina and Kansas, being so named.

Effingham County in Georgia (county seat Springfield) undoubtedly was the first to be named for Lord Effingham since it was constituted in 1777, the second year of the war. It is in the eastern part of the state, bordering on South Carolina and very near the ocean.

The very first hamlets to bear the name are still in existence, although they are not listed as postoffices. In an area of about 10 miles in New Hampshire there are hamlets bearing the names of Effingham Falls, Effingham Center, and South Effingham, founded by Scottish and Irish settlers brought there by Captain Benjamin Marston of Salem in 1719. Captain Marston was a friend of the first Governor, Benning Wentworth, who was related by marriage to the Earl of Effingham. Wentworth re-named this territory in 1749, calling it "Effingham," in place of its former name of "Leavitt."

A rough draft of the Monument, which will be placed on a granite base, in a setting of trees and shrubbery.

The dedicatory program follows:

DEDICATION OF THE
LORD EFFINGHAM MARKER

Sunday, April 11, 1976, at 2:30 p.m.
Effingham County Court House, Effingham, Illinois

Master Of Ceremonies
Lowell Lewis

Musical Selections
Teutopolis High School Band, Directed By Urban (Larry) Uptmor

Invocation
*The Rev. Angelo Zwiesler, O.F.M., Springfield, Illinois,
formerly of Teutopolis*

"The Lord Effingham Story"
Mrs. Hilda E. Feldhake

"Wonderous Love" (Arr. Parker)
Effingham Community Singers, Directed By Mrs. Marilyn Bennett

"Stephen Foster Medley" (Arr. De Vall) and
"The Sow Took The Measles" (Arr. Ehre.)
Effingham Community Singers

Remarks By Descendants Of Old Settlers
Miss Eva Dunn and Urban (Larry) Uptmor

"Recollections and Discoveries"
Rolland T. Tipsword, Taylorville, Illinois

"Telling On The Old Campground"
(Composed - Arr. - Kitredge - Hunter) — *Effingham Community Singers*

Unveiling Of The Marker
The Rev. Angelo Zwiesler, O.F.M.

Acceptance Of The Marker
*Plaford Davis, Chairman Effingham Co. Board, and Mrs. Zona B. Davis,
Chairman Effingham County Bicentennial Commission*

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